

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is process to transfer message from source language (SL) to target language (TL) without changing the meaning, so it will help the reader to understand the message easily without changing the original message. In order to make a good translation it should be equivalent between source language (SL) and target language (TL).

According Catford (1969: 20) “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Translation is a written communication in a second language having the same meaning as the written communication in a first language. Translation is an activity in changing a language from source language into target language. In translation, the change is just the language, but the message is still the same with the source language. In translation process, there is equivalence level. According to Catford (1965:2) the level of equivalence are: (1) textual equivalence and (2) formal correspondence.

Subtitling is a term used to refer to one of two main methods of language transfer used in translating types of mass audio-visual communication such as film and television. Subtitles are the written versions of the conversation or dialog which occur in the movie. This subtitles are usually written at the bottom of the screen. Hassanpour (2011) states that subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (target language); the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen simultaneously with the dialogue or narration in the source language.

The purpose of subtitle is to help the viewer enjoy the movie. Because the translation of subtitle is sometimes different from the original dialog, subtitle

is not only gets useful for those who do not understand the spoken language but also those who hard to hear and having trouble of hearing; or deaf.

The movie that the writer observes is *Need for Speed* movie is a 2014 American action thriller film directed by Scott Waught, this movie is written by George Gatins and John Gatins and produced by DreamWorks Pictures. Based on the series video games by Electronic Arts, in which the film stars Aaron Paul as street racer Tobey Marshall sets off to race cross-country, as a way of evenging his friend's death at the hands of a rival racer (Dominic Cooper).

Sentences are generally classified into two ways, by number of formal predications and by types. The sentences classified by the number of formal predications are; simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Whereas sentences classified by the types are; declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence. Here, the writer analyzes the sentence classified by the types. Subtitling that derived from the conversation occurs in the movie consists of many kind of sentence types, such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperrative sentence, and so forth.

In this research, the researcher conduct the imperative sentence. Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command, direction, or request. Sometimes, the imperative sentence ends in exclamation mark. For example:

1. Source language: "9:30 tomorrow. **Don't be late.**"
Target language: "pukul 9:30 besok. **Jangan terlambat.**"

The translation of imperative sentence above belongs to negative imperative sentence because there is a prohibition/negative marker enclosed within that sentence. In that sentence there is a word don't.

2. Source language: "**Let's go.**"
Target language: "**Ayo.**"

The translation of imperative sentence above belongs to with Let's (let + us) imperative sentence because there is invited to other. It indicates that the type of imperative sentence above is imperative sentence with let.

3. Source language: **“Be quiet!”**
Target language: **“diam!”**

The translation of imperative sentence above belongs to without subject imperative sentence because the subject (you) does not appear in sentence above, so it belongs to imperative sentence without subject.

4. Source language: **“Cretin, go ahead!”**
Target language: **“Kerdil, bicaralah!”**

The translation of imperative sentence above belongs to with subject imperative sentence. The word “Cretin” as a subject. So this sentence belongs to imperative sentence with subject.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in analyzing the imperative sentences and its appropriateness into target language in *Need for Speed* movie subtitling. Thus, the writer conducts a research entitled a **“A Subtitling Analysis of Imperative Sentences found in *Need for Speed* by Pein Akatsuki”**.

B. Limitation of the Study

From various type of sentence in the *Need for Speed* movie subtitle, the writer focuses on analyzing the imperative sentences found in *Need for Speed* movie subtitle. In analyzing the data the writer uses a theory of sentence by Quirk (1985) and the equivalence theory by Baker (1992) because this theory is suitable with the research that conducted by the researcher.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the statement above, the writer formulates the problems as follows;

1. What are the types of imperative sentences and their subtitle found in *Need for Speed* movie?
2. How is the equivalence of imperative sentence with the target language in *Need for Speed* movie and their subtitle?

D. Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows;

1. To describes the types of imperative sentences and its subtitle found in *Need for Speed* movie.
2. To describe the equivalence of imperative sentence with the target language in *Need for Speed* movie and its subtitle.

E. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of the Study are as follows.

1. Theoretically Benefit

- a. The result of this research also enrich the theories of movie subtitling, especially from English into Indonesian subtitles.
- b. The result of the research can be used by other researcher as reference or comparison to their research.

2. Practically Benefit

a. Student

The finding of this research can be useful as additional knowledge to improve student's ability in imperative sentence.

b. Lecturer/Teacher

The finding of this research can be useful as additional information for lecturer or teacher about imperative sentence and the finding of this research can enlarge the knowledge of teacher about imperative sentence.

c. Subtitlers

The finding of this research helps the subtitler to subtitle other movies accurately.

d. Viewer of the film

The finding of this research can make the viewers of the film understand correctly about the film.

e. Other Researcher

The finding of this research can become the references for other researcher related to the research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research paper into five parts. They are:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with first, previous study. Second deals with translation, consists of notion of translation, type of translation, process of translation, translation equivalence. The third is subtitling, consists of notion of subtitling, type of subtitling, and subtitling process. The fourth deal with sentence, it consisting of notion of sentence and type of sentence. And the fifth is linguistic form, it consisting of English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form.

Chapter III is research method, it consists of type of research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is elaborated into; the types of imperative sentence found in *Need for Speed* movie, and the equivalence of imperative sentence subtitling with target language found in *Need for Speed* movie.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion. After this chapter, the researcher presents bibliography, virtual references, and appendix.